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Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 52

December 29, 1962

Section 1 — News

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Upcoming Bloody Battle: The post-election lull was shattered last week by two announcements:

(1) President Kennedy told the nation on TV that his big-spending legislative program would be "emasculated" unless the House Rules Committee is kept "packed."

(2) Representative Howard W. Smith (D.-Va.) fired back by serving notice he will fight next month to unpack Rules, of which he is Chairman, hoping to prevent another enlargement of the Committee beyond its normal 12 members.

The *Washington Post* predicts a "bloody battle" and Capitol Hill rings with reminders of the intense struggle in January, 1961, when Kennedy backed Speaker Sam Rayburn in the fight to load the powerful Committee with three additional members. Kennedy and Rayburn won by a margin of only 5 votes—217 to 212.

Conservative members of Congress deem this upcoming battle the most crucial of the next congressional session. Kennedy on TV warned that "we are through if we lose." Observers predict a close outcome but some believe that the forces of Chairman Smith now stand a slightly better chance of defeating Kennedy and Speaker John McCormack—Rayburn's successor—on this key issue.

The '61 effort of conservatives to defeat Kennedy and Rayburn on this matter could have succeeded if only three members had switched their votes. Most Republicans lined up against the packing move but, unfortunately, 22 GOP Representatives supported the Kennedy-Rayburn motion. In the new Congress, the Republican delegation will be more conservative than last session. And powerful Speaker Rayburn is gone; successor McCormack wields much less influence. Additionally, Southern Democratic members are believed to be more inclined to resist Administration pressure.

Hence, "calling all hands" goes out from conservative members of Congress to rouse voters all over the land to support Smith in his battle to unpack the Rules Committee. (See Section VII, this issue,

"New Frontier Mobilizes for 'Rules Packing.'") Actually, according to the agreement in January, 1961, the packing of the Committee—the increasing of its membership from 12 to 15—expired with the old Congress and the number reverts to 12 again. So the big battle will be to pack it again, raising its membership to 15.

Through lack of a handful of votes, fiscal solvency lost out two years ago on this Rules Committee issue. Chairman Smith and a coalition of Democratic and Republican conservatives on Rules had traditionally bottled up various radical measures, particularly wild spending bills. But, after it was packed last session, literally hundreds of millions of dollars in boondoggles went through, swelling the budgetary deficit and forcing the issuance of more "printing-press money," fuel for inflation.

Professor Raymond Moley, national columnist in *Newsweek*, in 1961 urged keeping the Rules Committee unpacked, estimating that "over the past few years [it] has saved the American taxpayers billions of dollars in spending and inflation."

Conservatives hope such pleas will help Chairman Smith win his battle next month. More people in the grass roots have come to realize the value of a conservative Rules Committee in protecting the dollar, and conservative political action group leaders deem victory near their reach—if voters in the grass roots will only pressure Congress not to pack Rules. They may well read the lesson in President Kennedy's warning that his spending program will be in danger if his forces can't enlarge the Committee: "We are through if we lose."

JFK's Snow Job: The President's radio-TV "interview" last week, reminiscent of FDR's fireside chats, may have won a few votes, but it was hardly the unrehearsed program billed by the White House.

Indeed, politically acute listeners in Washington were found to be less interested in JFK's answers to the queries—put to him by three highly sympathetic, pro-Kennedy newsmen—than by the synthetic nature of the whole affair.

Washington *Evening Star* reporter Mary McGrory, though a New Frontier liberal, couldn't help noticing the careful planning of the show. "The most press-oriented Chief Executive in history," she wrote, "negotiated the details with the news directors of three major networks [and] chose the format."

"The taping of the program," she continued, "was done Sunday afternoon [the previous day] . . . The President insisted that more than an hour of conversation be recorded and the best be selected." (Los Angeles *Times* columnist Bill Henry remarked on the Three-Star Extra radio program that 30 minutes of interview were cut from the taped show.)

Reporter McGrory also noted JFK "changed his dark blue suit at the beginning when told it was not televising well. Wedges were put under the runners of his rocker, so he would not 'travel' too far from his questioners, as he pushed to and fro." Miss McGrory also pointed out that this "interview" had none of the disadvantages of the press conference "when a nasty surprise might come from left field."

The *Star* commented editorially: "There doubtless will be more of these cozy little sessions," but the next one "ought to include at least one panel member who wants to know where the bodies are buried."

- Columnist David Lawrence also noted the advantages the President enjoyed: "There was no opportunity to rebut or refute what he said. Copies of his remarks were not made available to the press until about an hour and a half before the first broadcast. Opposing speakers who could have told the American people the weaknesses in the President's argument had no chance to examine the transcript, though actually Mr. Kennedy gave the interview 24 hours earlier when it was taped by the networks."

JFK and Business: The President's utterances in the past week scarcely contribute to the "good business" climate which government propagandists seek to promote.

- (1) One major effort of Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges and Attorney General Bobby Kennedy has been directed toward correcting the unhappy government-business relations resulting from the President's action against U. S. Steel last spring—an action which had much to do with the stock market break and other repercussions. Yet in his "fireside" TV interview the President, far from healing the wound, seemed intent on re-opening it.

Asked about the Steel episode, the President said, "I have no regrets . . ." He stated it was unfortunate that a "general conclusion" was drawn that the government "might intervene in a good many labor-management matters." But, he said, "I must say that I think we had to do everything we could to get it [U. S. Steel's price rise] reversed." Business representatives in Washington drew the conclusion from this TV utterance by the President that he would do it again if he thought it necessary.

- (2) In his talk to the Economics Club of New York and in other statements, the President obviously sought to give the impression that the rise in the budget was primarily due to necessarily increased military expenditures. In the Capital, where budgetary statistics are studied,

this propaganda by the President is recognized as completely topsy-turvy.

As Lyle Wilson, head of the UPI's Washington bureau, recently said, this is "brainwashing" to persuade voters that defense spending is what "rots the US dollar." "Not so!" he says. "Between 1954 and 1961, defense budget items rose only \$500 million, but all other items of expense in the same period rose \$16.2 billion—an 80 per cent increase in non-defense costs in eight years."

Wilson comments: "That's where the money goes and that's where economies must be found if government is to live within its income." Moreover, according to preliminary forecasts by the government, the upcoming budget will show non-defense spending up \$3.2 billion.

- Business notes that apparently JFK is out to match Franklin D. Roosevelt's record with a big Treasury deficit during every year of his occupancy of the White House.

Katanga: As the US began the military buildup of the United Nations for its ensuing showdown on Katanga last week, a unanimous, nine-member Senate Internal Security Subcommittee released a report detailing the State Department's sordid campaign against this pro-Western, pro-free-enterprise Congolese province.

The 76-page report describes State Department actions against Katanga Information Officer Michel Struelens (now facing deportation action in New York) as a "glaring abuse of the visa power and a performance unworthy of the government of a great nation dedicated to the principles of freedom and justice." The report also asserted Department personnel were attempting "to shield wrongdoers or conceal inefficiency."

Here is the substance of the Subcommittee's findings:

- (1) Struelens had meticulously obeyed the law regarding foreign agents and thus the State Department's connivance to get him out of the country by declaring he had an illegal visa was a concocted charge. Members of the Subcommittee also pointed out that leading Communists have been allowed in this country by the State Department's waiving the regulations.

- (2) After the September, 1961, US-UN military action against Katanga failed, US Assistant Secretary of State "Soapy" Williams then opened a smear campaign against Katanga. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Carl T. Rowan joined in and charged that the main support for Tshombe stemmed from a "conglomeration of arch conservatives" and "crackpots." Then, official sources, including State Department press officer Lincoln White, related that Katanga had attempted to bribe Costa Rican officials into recognizing Katanga. Yet the Subcommittee, after thoroughly investigating these charges, denied there was any supporting evidence. Both White and Rowan had offered none despite their appearances before the Subcommittee.

- Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the 87-year-old medical missionary, philosopher and author, who has spent nearly a half century in equatorial Africa, last week called for the United Nations and the United States to keep hands off Katanga and to “respect in the future the independence of this country.” After recalling the Congo’s long history, he said that Katanga is “juridically absolutely independent” of the rest of the Congo.

- As JFK dispatched a Pentagon mission to the Congo to help the UN beef up its war machine against Katanga (the UN is also acquiring six US-built F-86 jets from the Philippines), Katanga students mobbed the US consulate in Katanga’s capital, Elisabethville. The same students, however, cheered “vive de Gaulle” and “God save the Queen,” since both France and England have so far refused to join in the anti-Katanga campaign.

Barry: Senator Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) last week squashed all speculation that he might accept second place on a GOP Presidential slate in 1964. At a gathering in Phoenix, Barry stated: “I don’t want to run for the Vice Presidency and in fact I won’t run—I can’t see anyone yet I can campaign with.” (The rumor mill had it that Goldwater might be a VP candidate on a ticket headed by Nelson Rockefeller, GOP Governor of New York.) The Senator also tartly commented: “After watching the greatest magician in the White House make LBJ [Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson] disappear, I don’t want to become a zero.”

Skybolt: Concealed behind news of British indignation about Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara’s proposal to scrap the Skybolt missile is another development: the revolt of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff against dropping this weapon. So, at least, reports the military correspondent of the *Washington Post*, a pro-Kennedy paper.

The JCS think the technical difficulties of Skybolt can be overcome and recently recommended continuance of work on it. All three—the Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force—joined in this recommendation. They believe it important to keep our B-52 strategic bomber fleet “effective as long as possible—the prime aim of the Skybolt program.”

The *Post* correspondent says: “Maintenance of a mixed force of US bombers and missiles, they [the JCS] stress, would force Russia to continue putting much effort on air defense. Should the US rely largely on missiles, the Chiefs maintain, the Kremlin could concentrate on building ICBM’s and ICBM defense.”

Senator Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has announced he will stage a full-fledged inquiry into the Skybolt controversy, including the broader issue of the subordination of military opinion to civilian in the Pentagon. Not only on Capitol Hill, but also in the uniformed part of the Pentagon, sentiment is rising against McNamara and the little heed he and the White House pay to the admirals and generals. In the Pentagon, it is said of McNamara, “Oh, he’s

just a bookkeeper.” Senator Russell’s severe criticism of the way the White House handled the recent crisis is well known.

The Skybolt proposal of McNamara is regarded by members of the two Armed Services Committees in Congress as more proof of the “no-win” policy of the Kennedy Administration—the outlines of which are ominously spelled out in an article on McNamara, quoting him extensively, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, December 1, by Stewart Alsop.

Cuba, Again: The Cuba issue refuses to lie down and stay dead, despite the victory chants heard from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, dutifully played fortissimo by the liberal press.

- Three prominent Democratic Senators—Richard Russell (Ga.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and Frank Lausche (Ohio)—and Republican Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) have continued to express grave doubts that JFK has won a significant victory over either Khrushchev or Castro. Both Lausche and Goldwater have strongly indicated Kennedy has made a “secret deal” with the Red Premier on Cuba. Goldwater pointedly says: “I don’t like this constant evasion [by Kennedy] of a simple question: ‘Did you, or did you not, say to Khrushchev we will not invade Cuba?’”

- Kenneth de Courcy’s highly responsible *The Weekly Review*, published in London, reveals serious second-thoughts about Kennedy’s handling of Cuba are now being expressed in Europe and England: “Reliable observers think that American security will be greatly endangered unless inspection takes place. Very powerful influences have been active to persuade President Kennedy not to press for inspection. All persons responsible for this pressure must be regarded as suspect.”

- Cuba continues to be built up by the Soviets and their satellites into an impregnable island fortress. The *New York Times*’ ultra-liberal Tad Szulc reported December 6 that “Soviet troops in Cuba were reported . . . to be engaged in the construction of underground fortifications and additional airfields in Cuba . . .” Columnist Henry J. Taylor, fresh from a trip to a Miami swarming with exiles loaded with information on Cuba, relates that “missiles of various ranges are still being transported from . . . Pinar del Rio Province to the Soroa base . . . In the Matanzas Province zone between Jaguey Grande and Torriente, large nighttime shipments of military equipment continue to arrive in the region’s natural caves . . .”



THE REV. E. E. KETTERLING, Zion United Church of Christ, Windsor, Colorado: “If only one-half of our country’s people would read HUMAN EVENTS, the cause of liberty, freedom and prosperity would take a tremendous step forward. I deeply appreciate your principle and clear interpretation.”

Historical Blackout: While President Kennedy has said he will leave much of what happens to the historians, last week the public was curious as to just how much. New York *Times* Washington Bureau chief James "Scotty" Reston penetratingly showed the difference between the way history was recorded by the Eisenhower Administration and the way it is being written down by the Kennedy Administration.

In an exchange with JFK's special assistant, McGeorge Bundy, on *Meet The Press*, Reston pointed out that under Eisenhower an "agenda circulated ahead of cabinet meetings and you had a secretary of the cabinet who kept the record of each meeting." Now, said Reston, "for reasons best known to himself, President Kennedy has done it in . . . a more casual way."

Pressed to say whether there was a record of JFK's meetings with Roger Blough, head of U. S. Steel, Bundy said, "I am not sure whether we have a record . . ." Reston then asked if records were kept of trans-Atlantic telephone calls between Macmillan and JFK, for example.

Bundy's answer: "Mr. Reston, you have gotten me into an area in which we are discussing not only our practices but our relations with other governments, and I think I will avoid the question."

Bulletin on France: From Paris (where news is not "managed"), HUMAN EVENTS correspondents report a little concern over Adenauer's promise to retire next fall—but only a little. For French experts on Germany guess that "the old fox" will find a way to dodge that commitment; they also emphasize that London and Washington have had a hand in causing Adenauer trouble in his internal political situation.

They note that British and American papers all say that Ludwig Erhard, Adenauer's top-flight economics man, will succeed the Chancellor when and if he retires. That's mostly talk—say the French. Erhard is an excellent economics specialist, remark the French, but no politician, and has little knowledge of foreign affairs. They predict that the successor to Der Alte will be, not Erhard, but either Heinrich von Brentano, former Foreign Minister and a power in Adenauer's party, or Heinrich Krone, a member of the present cabinet. Both these men are convinced that the future of Europe depends on the closest union of France and West Germany.

In contrast to New York and London, Paris reflects no "Russian threat" psychology; the French capital does not ponder constantly "what Khrushchev will do next." The Red Czar has sent his Ambassador Vinogradov back to Paris with instructions to talk to de Gaulle about a *rapprochement*. De Gaulle received him and told him bluntly that any *rapprochement* must be made on the basis of a unification of Germany; unless Khrushchev has some definite new suggestion to make on this subject, de Gaulle and his foreign minister are too busy to waste their time on mere talks.

De Gaulle, it is reported, was pleased—only moderately—with the Russian pull-back of missiles and bombers from Cuba. He was not worried in the slightest about a nuclear war breaking out over Cuba. He tells his intimates that the Soviet threat should be a lesson to Kennedy: Khrushchev has too many troubles at home to risk war abroad. The corollary is to rebuff sharply any future Russian provocations.

Actually, according to de Gaulle's view, Khrushchev has to have a police state to keep down public protests; he barely has the support of his Communist party; and he's under the thumb of his generals who warn him not to go to war. As de Gaulle sees it, even Kennedy's mild resistance to Khrushchev led him to pull back fast.

De Gaulle is represented as wondering why Kennedy did not push his victory to its logical conclusion: the removal of Castro. French intelligence information was that the Russians were ready to drop "The Beard."

Chamberlain: King Features Syndicate has selected well-known journalist John Chamberlain to take the place of George Sokolsky, who died last week. Apart from the fact that Chamberlain was an old and close friend of Sokolsky for many years, he will find a very receptive audience among readers who liked Sokolsky. His philosophy and stand on many national and international issues is similar to that of the deceased columnist.

Chamberlain, long-time writer for the *Wall Street Journal* and other conservative publications, is the author of numerous books and for many years was daily book reviewer for the *New York Times*. He has a warm, human style and outlook on the passing parade of events. He has a broad range of interests (as did Sokolsky); he is an authority on literature and arts, as well as education; on sports as well as the humanities; on the Supreme Court as well as local government; on economics as well as politics. HUMAN EVENTS hails another great figure in the field of daily columnists.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

I reject the philosophy that those who govern know more than those who are governed—that power in the hands of the elite few will guarantee the rights of the many—that government can be the provider of all good things through centralization.

—Senator-elect Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.)

Volume XIX, No. 52—Section II

December 29, 1962

Profiles in Newfrontery

No. 6 — Bobby Kennedy

Federal Welfare Probe

From the *Washington Daily News*

Beginning next month, the federal government will spark a national "review" of the so-called AFDC program—which means aid to families with dependent children.

The "review" is being made on demand of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which last year on a sample test discovered a great amount of irregularity here in the District.

This particular program is costing the taxpayers something like \$1.4 billion a year. It is a part of the total national welfare program, now up to nearly \$4 billion a year, and growing fast.

The object of the Senate Appropriations Committee is to discover how many people getting these funds are not, literally under the law, entitled to them.

This investigation, or "review" as it officially is called, may have its usefulness. The fact that it is being ordered probably will chase some chiselers off the rolls—they won't want to get caught. It may serve to tighten slovenly administration.

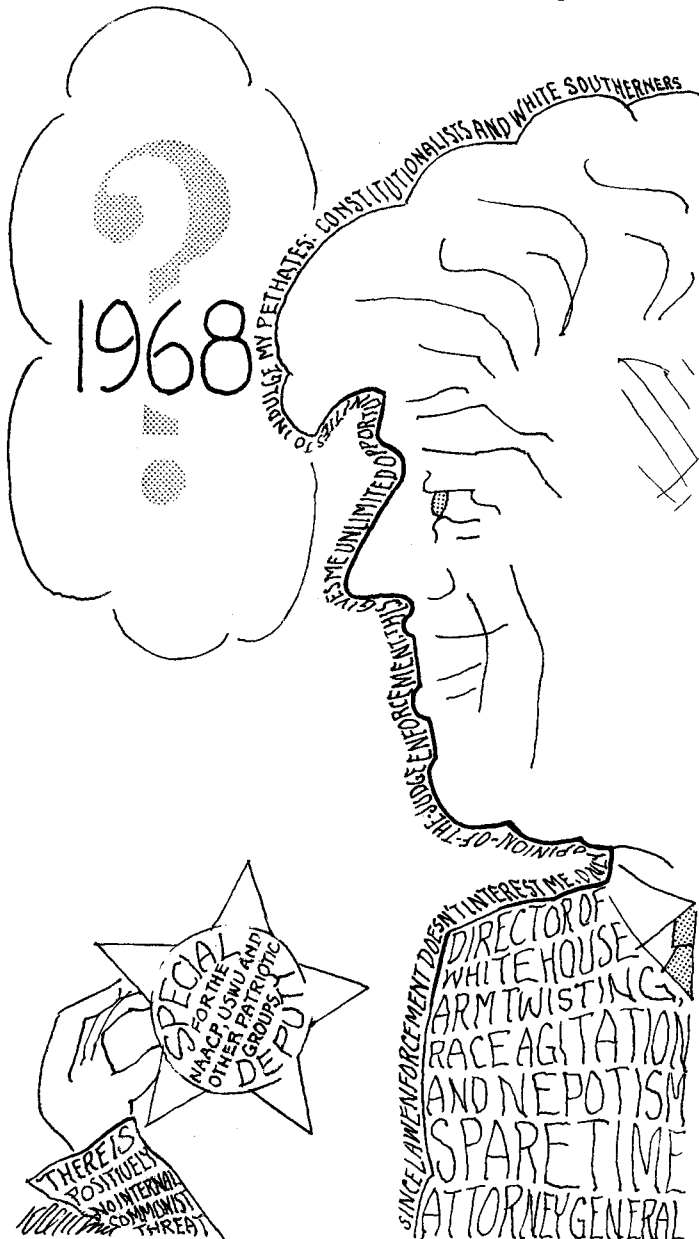
But the inquiry is being made by the people who are running the program—federal, state and local. It is unreasonable to expect that these people are going to turn in themselves.

Besides, there is something more fundamental to this problem than chiseling, however widespread it may be. How does it happen that the Government's welfare load is bigger now than ever, in times of relative prosperity?

Perhaps it is the whole philosophy of these programs which needs the "review." Helping the helpless is one thing. But encouraging helplessness is something else. Is this what the program does?

This question needs to be assayed by impartial wisdom in Congress, not by incidental self-inspection by the bureaucracy the program has begot.

TRY OUT THE WORD "OLD"—"The practical thing we can do, if we really want to make the world over again, is to try out the word "old" for a while. There is the old virtue of religious faith. There are the old virtues of integrity and the whole truth. There is the old virtue of incorruptible service and honor in public office. There are the old virtues of economy in government, of self-reliance, thrift, and individual liberty. There are the old virtues of patriotism, real love of country, and willingness to sacrifice for it"—(Herbert Hoover)



Ex-Ambassador Exposes State Department Cuban Bungling

By WALTER TROHAN

The inside story of the American diplomacy which led to the fall of Fulgencio Batista and the rise of communism in Cuba under Fidel Castro has been told by Earl E. T. Smith, the financier who was Ambassador to Cuba in the critical years from 1957 to 1959, in *The Fourth Floor*, published by Random House at \$5.

This footnote to history tells how a group of officials on the Fourth Floor of the old State Department building [who have since moved to the 6th floor of the sprawling 60 million dollar new structure] influence the policy decisions of the Secretary of State by controlling what goes into the basket on his desk and by having his ear. It is not a tale of treason, but a tale of criminal bad judgment through the promotion of so-called liberal intentions on the part of officials deaf to facts in their belief that the left way is the right way.

Smith found the officials on the Fourth Floor bent upon doing what they fancied to be pleasing to "liberal" Latin American opinion, even at the risk of sacrificing American self-respect. He listed 20 day-by-day actions of the Fourth Floor brigade, from denying arms to a recognized government to encouraging the raising of funds for Communist revolutionaries, as responsible for the establishment of a Communist base 90 miles from the American mainland.

Believe Leftist Dictator Is Better

These activities were carried out although Smith had warned the State Department on January 16, 1958, that the United States "will never be able to do business with Fidel Castro and he will not honor his international obligations and will not be able to maintain law and order." The Fourth Floor brigade disregarded this fact, presented by its ambassador on the scene, because these officials chose to believe that a leftist dictator was better than a rightist dictator, even though the rightist dictator was friendly to the United States and the leftist dictator was its enemy.

Smith contends it would have been impossible for Castro to come to power without the good will of such Fourth Floor officials as Roy R. Rubottom, then the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and William Wieland, then Director of the Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs. Smith does not call for action against these officials, but pleads that it ought not be possible for the President and the Secretary of State to be kept in the dark on a matter of policy.

Smith says it cannot be maintained that the American government was unaware of Fidel Castro's Communist affiliations and of the fact that his brother, Raul, and his right-hand man, "Che" Guevara, were affiliated with international communism. Nor, he insists, is it simply a matter of dictatorship versus democracy, because the removal of one dictator for another does not bring democracy, but often produces a climate in which communism flourishes.

US Can't Afford Such Mistakes

"Because democracy is successful in the United States, influential persons on the Fourth Floor believe that

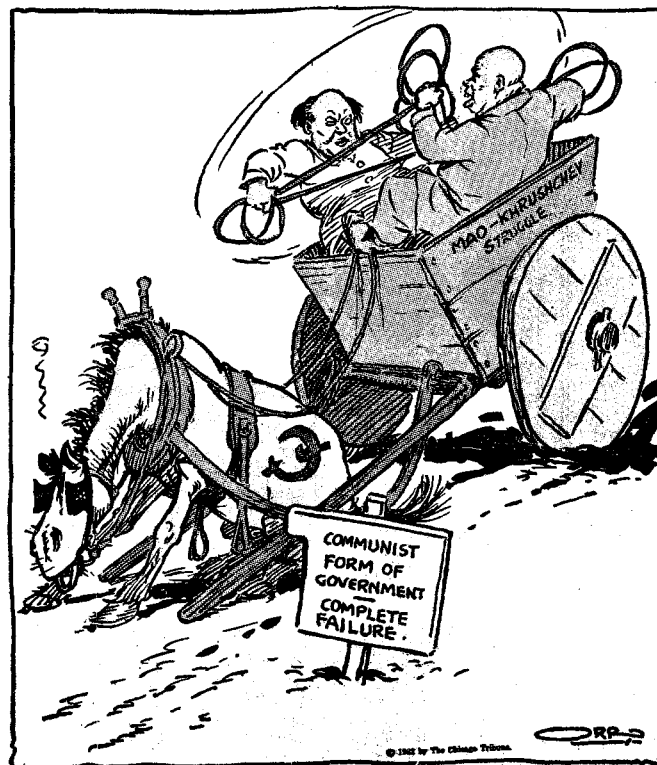
we must transplant and implant our ideas and our form of democracy to all other nations, many of whom are not yet prepared for our form of government and do not like it," Smith says. "After all, a people has a right to its own form of government and its own way of life."

Smith warns that the United States cannot afford such costly mistakes as Cuba. The United States was near to nuclear war because the officials on the Fourth Floor gambled with its security by helping to set up a revolutionary group which called itself democratic but was actually Marxist, as the Fourth Floor knew but refused to believe.

The lesson of this book is that there is danger of the Caribbean becoming a Communist lake unless the United States knows in advance the nature and intent of every revolutionary group and intervenes to see that democratic revolutions are truly democratic.

ANOTHER KENNEDY—"Youth must be certain that life offers repayment for ambition and hard work and not see itself destined either for bureaucratic mediocrity or to having its earnings siphoned away by a crushing burden of taxation." (Joseph P. Kennedy, Chicago address, December 17, 1951)

DYING HORSE—STILL FIGHTING OVER THE REINS



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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 1962

Dear Friends:

Miriam and I wish so much we could send a personal letter to each of the more than 3500 of you who contributed financially to our campaign, the more than 9000 of you who proclaimed your support by placing our signs on your lawns, the dozens of you who arranged Ward Rallies or who invited your neighbors and us into your homes for coffee parties, and the hundreds of you who worked day after day at Headquarters, distributed literature, pushed doorbells, wrote Letters to the Editor, prepared tapes for broadcasts, wrote testimonials or signed endorsements -- and on and on!

This was the finest, best organized and most complete political effort we have ever had, and we thank you who did it -- every one of you. We did not win -- I could not overcome in five weeks the false "image" that had been created in ten months of skillful use of the "Big Lie" technique. But we all did our very best. We Judds have no regrets; and we hope you too have none. It is not required of a person that he win an election; it is required of him that he be true to himself -- and to the loyal friends and supporters like you who have had faith in him.

Those who considered my defeat an upset had not been studying the whole situation; it would have been an upset if we had won. In addition to the redistricting, you had the handicap of my lifetime and incurable concern with performance rather than with publicity; the legislative job first, everything else second. *TIME* Magazine on April 20 had asked, "Can such a man be re-elected?" Probably the most surprising thing was not that I lost this time, but that I was re-elected nine times previously. Without several years of effort in getting to know voters in the new wards, they naturally followed their traditional strong DFL voting pattern. That's the story.

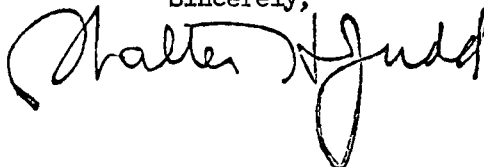
Perhaps we could have broken through if we had been willing to "attack and promise". That we have never done and would not do. We made the decision when we first came to Congress to try to follow the counsel of George Washington in a dark hour of the Constitutional Convention, from which counsel we quoted on our 1943 Christmas card:

"If to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

But this letter is not to philosophize. It is to take to you from Miriam and me and our whole family, our deep gratitude and our very warmest personal regards. We never knew we had so many and such wonderful friends. You who have understood so well and supported so loyally the things we have worked for, will not want us to turn aside from them in whatever opportunities lie ahead for service to our country and our world. We shall do our best to justify your faith.

Thank you again -- and our affectionate good wishes,

Sincerely,



Human Events says: Time and time again victories have come out of defeat. Minnesota's junior Senator, Eugene McCarthy, has been regarded as "unbeatable" in 1964. But today, the talk is that Judd, because he was defeated, may be available to run against McCarthy. Judd's tremendous statewide following could insure the 1964 defeat of McCarthy.

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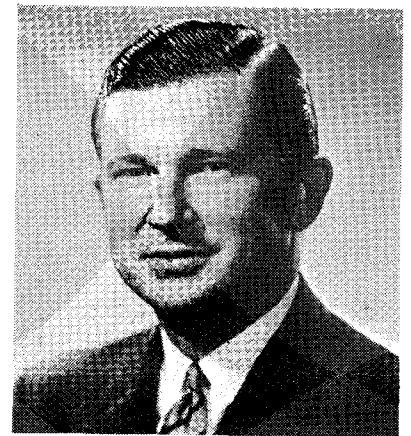
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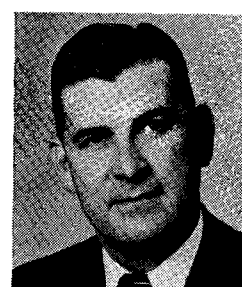
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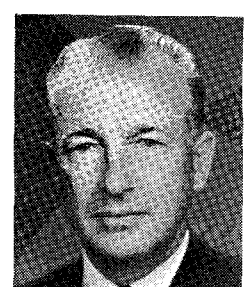
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Lattimore and Pals Ride Again

'The Return of the IPR'

Excerpted from *The Fringe on Top*,*
a book depicting the left-wing extremist advisers surrounding the President.

ON JANUARY 30, 1949, a lanky young congressman arose at a political gathering in Salem, Massachusetts, to discuss the subject of China. It was not a happy topic, for the Chinese Communists were closing in for the kill against the Nationalist armies of Chiang Kai-shek. . . .

After detailing further mistakes in American policy, the congressman concluded that:

"Our policy in China has reaped the whirlwind. The continued insistence that aid would not be forthcoming unless a coalition government with the Communists was formed, was a crippling blow to the national government. So concerned were our diplomats and their advisers, the Lattimores and the Fairbanks, with the imperfections of the diplomatic system in China after 20 years of war, and the tales of corruption in high places, that they lost sight of our tremendous stake in a non-Communist China.

"There were those who claimed, and still claim, that Chinese communism was not really communism at all, but merely an advanced agrarian movement which did not take directions from Moscow. . . .

"This is the tragic story of China whose freedom we once fought to preserve. What our young men had saved, our diplomats and our President have frittered away."

So spoke the youthful Democratic congressman, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Two years later, Kennedy's indictment of American diplomacy, and of the baleful influence upon that diplomacy of "the Lattimores and the Fairbanks," was to be confirmed in full. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, after a painstaking investigation, issued a heavily-documented report on an organization known as the "Institute of Pacific Relations." The IPR was the principal base of operations of "the Lattimores and the Fairbanks"—Owen Lattimore and John J. Fairbanks both being prominent members of it—and it exerted a powerful influence on the course of American policy. As the



KENNEDY

paramount scholarly organization concerned with the Orient, it was a natural source of counsel and information for general public and government officials as Lattimore, who often were employed by the government in matters pertaining to China. With these excellent connections, it assiduously promoted the belief, repudiated by Congressman Kennedy, that the Chinese Communists were "agrarian reformers," and advertised the alleged corruption of Chiang Kai-shek.

The Senate subcommittee came to the following conclusions concerning this organization:

"The IPR has been considered by the American Communist party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence.

"The IPR disseminated and sought to popularize false information including information originating from Soviet and Communist sources. . . .

"Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist. . . .

"The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward Communist objectives. . . ."

A dozen years later, the young congressman was to become President of the United States. The normal presumption was that a young man who had shown such prescience in 1949, and who had been vindicated by a minute dissection of the record, would recall his own warnings and act on them. At a minimum, it would seem logical to expect that he would not staff his State Department with alumni of the Institute of Pacific Relations; that he would not man his Pacific outposts with the "China hands" who had been associated with the ruinous policies of the 40's; that he would not employ defenders of the disastrous Yalta conference; that he would not cotton to the same Owen Lattimore who had drawn his fire in 1949; and that he would not repeat the blunder of cutting off aid to anti-Communist governments to force them into coalitions with the Communists.

Yet, after a year of his term had run, each and all of these presumptions would be wrong. For today, IPR graduates dot the ranks of the Kennedy Administration; the same old "China hands" are to be found in the foreign service; Owen Lattimore has rambled through Outer Mongolia on an uncertain mission; the principal still-active alumnus of Yalta [Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, ambassador to France] occupies a prominent diplomatic post; and the Kennedy State Department has suspended aid to the anti-Communist government of Laos to force it into a coalition with the Communists.

Of all the strange facts about the Kennedy regime, the return of the IPR is perhaps the strangest. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Arthur Dean, Ambassador Edwin Reischauer—all these are part of

* *The Fringe on Top*, an American Features Book, can be obtained at the Conservative Bookstore, 228 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana (\$2). The authors of the book are M. Stanton Evans, Editor of the Indianapolis *News* and former Managing Editor of *Human Events*; Allan H. Ryskind, an Assistant Editor of *Human Events*; and William Schulz, an assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr., a columnist in his own right and also a frequent contributor to this publication.

the old IPR *coterie*. Nor is there any evidence that their views have changed appreciably in the interim.

DEAN RUSK

KENNEDY'S Secretary of State [Dean Rusk] was, for example, an integral part of the IPR group which Kennedy himself had disparaged. His name came up in this connection in the IPR hearings, during testimony of Dr. Edna Fluegel:

MR. MORRIS. Dr. Fluegel, who succeeded Alger Hiss as head of the postwar planning division of the State Department?

MISS FLUEGEL. Dr. Dean Rusk.

MR. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel [subcommittee research director], was Dr. Dean Rusk active in the Institute of Pacific Relations?

MR. MANDEL. Dr. Dean Rusk was a member of the American Council of the IPR and actively supported an IPR request for a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation as late as 1950. He also suggested the use of IPR publications by the Chief of Military Intelligence, according to a letter in our files.

Among the duties which Rusk took over from Hiss were those having to do with the United Nations. Under Hiss' administration of the Office of Political Affairs, a "top-level" policy was established, to take no steps to prohibit American Communists from serving in the United Nations. This decision, according to testimony of State Department security official Carlisle Humelsine, was to leave the matter up to the U.N. secretariat. When Rusk took over U.N. affairs, this permissive policy was continued. . . . [As a result of such a policy] the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's hearings showed . . . the U.N. harbored a large number of Americans, in important positions, with dubious security records. . . .



RUSK

In 1950, Rusk moved up to become assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, serving in this capacity through the hectic days of the Korean War. In this position, he was instrumental in shaping the policy General Douglas MacArthur described as a "catastrophic blow to the hopes of the free world"—the policy of giving the Communist Chinese a privileged sanctuary north and west of the Yalu River. On November 6, 1960, MacArthur was ready to send a bombing mission to knock out a bridge connecting Sinuiju, Korea, with Antung, Manchuria. Former President Harry Truman tells, in his memoirs, of an emergency conference involving Secretary of State [Dean] Acheson and Secretary of Defense [Robert] Lovett, to have the mission called off. Truman says:

"Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk pointed out that we had a commitment with the British not to take action which might involve attacks on the Manchurian side of the river without consultation." . . .

As a result, Truman says, "Lovett called the Air Force Secretary, Mr. Finletter, and instructed him to tell the Joint Chiefs what Mr. Rusk had set forth and to tell them that he [Lovett] and Acheson both felt that this action should be postponed until they were able to get a decision from me."

The bombing mission was cancelled an hour and 20 minutes before the planes were scheduled to take off. MacArthur, after protesting, got permission to try

to bomb the bridges—so long as he did not violate the air space to the west and north of them, or harm the staging points from which the Communists operated. The "privileged sanctuary" policy was established, and remained inviolate.

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER

KENNEDY'S choice for the Tokyo embassy [Edwin O. Reischauer] gave a rather curious performance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 23, 1961. In his testimony he appeared to be trying to convince the senators that he had never said or done what the public record suggested. The professor, for example, declared he had never been connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations. "I was never connected with IPR in any way," he told the senators, then modified this in the same sentence to: "I think I never did join."

That Reischauer could state he was "never connected" with an organization in "any way" and then be in doubt as to whether he ever joined shows the unerring marks of an absent-minded professor. . . .

While the professor's memory may be somewhat hazy on IPR membership, that of William L. Holland, former executive vice chairman of the IPR, was very clear on the matter. On September 28, 1951, Holland sent a letter identifying Reischauer to Robert Morris, then counsel to the Senate subcommittee, which had been investigating Reischauer's part in a State Department conference in 1949. The letter from Holland reads: "Edwin O. Reischauer: Member American IPR, 1944-48; contributor to *Far Eastern Survey* 1948; co-author of *Next Step in Asia*." . . .

Another curious statement by the professor before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was that he had never really advocated that the United States recognize Red China, merely that the U.S. should "consider" the recognition problem from time to time, as, presumably, all Harvard intellectuals should consider all questions. Yet in the Round Table Discussion [within the State Department] in 1949 he gave the impression that he had made his mind up on the recognition issue, and felt that here was one problem that wasn't worth considering at all. The State Department transcript of that meeting shows Reischauer saying: "We seem to be in very general agreement about the desirability of recognizing the Communist government in China and recognizing it fairly soon." . . .



REISCHAUER

The professor's opinions on Red China have not seemed to change much over the years despite his smoke-screened statements before the senators [in 1961] and despite efforts of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator William Fulbright (D-Ark.), who reportedly recommended Reischauer for the job. Fulbright tried to point out that Reischauer's quoted views were given before the Korean War, when Red China's aggressive nature was allegedly unknown. But it was not before the Korean War, but in 1955, that Reischauer wrote *Wanted: An Asian Policy*, which advocates much the same line on Red China. . . .

[Reischauer's book] also advocates [U.S.] recognition of Red China and its admission to the U.N. He politely suggests the U.S. should abandon "American colonial

rule" over Okinawa and the Ryukyus and says the U.S. should not oppose "neutrality" in India, Indonesia and—guess where?—Japan, since neutrality is one of communism's "most dangerous enemies."

JOHN K. EMMERSON

AMBASSADOR Reischauer's number-two man in the Tokyo embassy is John K. Emmerson, another "old China hand" from World War II days. . . .

In his 1958 memoirs, [General Albert] Wedemeyer [head of the Far Eastern theatre in the late 40's] made this further comment about Davies, Service, Ludden and Emmerson: "Their sympathy for the Chinese Communists is obvious in their reports and in their recommendations that we back the Communists instead of the Nationalist government."

It is a matter of record that Emmerson himself submitted a written report congruent with this line, concerning his own field of special interest. In a dispatch written November 7, 1944, he urged U.S. support for the "Japanese Peoples Emancipation League," a Chinese Communist effort to indoctrinate Japanese prisoners in communism. The organization was headed by Susumu Okano, a Japanese Communist serving with the Chinese Reds in Yen-an. It is obvious enough that the men trained by such an organization would be sent back to Japan to engage in Communist subversion there.

Emmerson, however, disclosed none of this in his dispatch urging support. In fact, his treatment of it gave entirely the opposite impression:

"The Japanese Peoples Emancipation League . . . has an estimated membership of 450 Japanese prisoners in North and Central China. *Its declared principles are democratic. It is not identified with the Communist party.*" . . . (Italics added.)

Having given this innocent-sounding description of the Communist effort, Emmerson urged . . . organizing chapters of this group, "or a similar one," in numerous other countries—including the United States. . . .

In 1957, Emmerson was called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and asked about his report from Yen-an—written on the same day and from the same place as was Davies' propaganda missive about the glorious destiny of Chinese communism. [Emmerson] was asked, in particular, about the Communist connections of the Japanese Peoples Emancipation League. His answer:

" . . . they were under complete control of the Chinese Communists, but the Chinese entrusted the actual operation to the direction of this Japanese Communist, Okano, who was then present in Yen-an and directed the whole operation. He was a Japanese himself, but again he was subject to the orders."

Pressed as to why he had not divulged these facts in his report, Emmerson said "the Communists deliberately did not identify it as being a Communist organization because they expected that, by so doing, the effect would be greater among the Japanese. . . . No doubt. Yet this would hardly seem to justify the language used in Emmerson's report. . . . He merely said the organization was "not identified with the Communist party," period, which conveys the impression that it was a non-Communist group. . . .

On July 1, 1957, Chang Ting-ch'eng, a high official of the Red Chinese government, gave this view of the [wartime indoctrination] program: "Education was given to the Japanese war criminals in detention to help them oppose war and support peace. . . . The war criminals released in accordance with the policy of leniency expressed their desire and determination

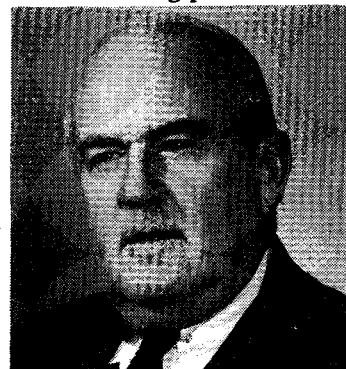
to oppose wars of aggression and fight for peace. After their return to Japan, many of them have been taking an active part in the peace movement.

"Former war criminals who have been released by China and who have lived in Tokyo have taken part in the world conference to ban atom and hydrogen bombs, and dispatched in the name of the 'War Criminals Group' a telegram to the conference opposing the use of hydrogen and atomic weapons."

ARTHUR DEAN

THE FATE of America and of freedom everywhere could well be decided in the far-off city of Geneva, Switzerland, a famous spa and meeting-place for the diplomats of the world.

Off and on over the past two years, an American mission has been foregrounding in that city with representatives of the Soviet Union. The subject before them is disarmament—ways and means of limiting or disposing of the nuclear arsenal which protects the United States from Communist aggression.



DEAN

The head of the mission is Arthur H. Dean. In his crucially important assignment, Dean is called upon to weigh the motives and expose the artifices of the Communists. He is required to judge whether the Communists can be trusted to keep a disarmament agreement, whether they are harboring secret intentions, whether anything may be settled with them on the basis of "good faith," etc. A mistake on his part could conceivably commit America to a course which would end in tipping the balance of power in the world to communism. It would therefore seem essential that he be a man of proven discernment on the intricacies of Bolshevism, and the guises of Soviet deceit.

But is Arthur H. Dean such a man? A canvass of the record suggests that, during at least one critical phase of his career, he was not. Like certain other Kennedy officials discussed in this chapter, Dean is an alumnus of the Institute of Pacific Relations. His association with the group was not incidental, or temporary. He was, in fact, vice chairman of the IPR, and actively engaged in an effort to silence internal protests against its leftward-plunging policies.

The exposure of IPR properly begins with the late Alfred Kohlberg, a textile importer and something of a lay authority on Asia. As an IPR member in 1947, Kohlberg became concerned with the pro-Communist nature of much IPR activity. He launched an effort to bring about an internal investigation. In a memorandum to the Internal Security Subcommittee, Kohlberg told of submitting his resolution for an investigation, replete with documentation of pro-Communist influence to the IPR board. He told the subcommittee the results:

"Mr. Arthur H. Dean, vice chairman of the IPR, presides in the absence of the chairman, Robert G. Sproul. He answered my statement, saying that IPR was lily-white (not Red) and he could vouch for it. The vote cast by the nearly 100 persons present was unanimous against the resolution. A few days later, by letter, I resigned from the IPR. Since which time I have devoted little attention to it."

In the midst of the agitation for an inquiry into pro-Communist influence in IPR, a meeting of the trustees

of the organization took place March 18, 1947. Among the topics discussed was whether Frederick Vanderbilt Field, a notorious Communist who had served as executive secretary of the IPR's American Council, should continue as a member of the executive committee. As the Senate records show, Field bent every effort to make IPR policy favorable to the Soviet Union and to Communists everywhere.

Because of his subservience to Moscow—so flagrant it offended Lattimore and aroused unfavorable comment from other IPR functionaries—Field was one of Kohlberg's prime targets in his quest for an investigation. A record of the proceedings of the March 18 trustees' meeting shows that the reigning powers in IPR found nothing amiss in Field's performance:

Needless to say, when Mr. Dean put the matter to a vote, the trustees voted overwhelmingly to keep Mr. Field in his position of honor.

A final footnote on Dean is instructive. In a letter written April 18, 1949, concerning an IPR approach to General George Marshall, Dean wrote:

"... I think we might go back to the publication of the Institute and with the help of Larry Rosinger point out the difficulties our State Department is now facing in attempting to get up a constructive policy for China. I think we might make a very real contribution to the subject if we could state very objectively, but explicitly, problems which we now face in China. I am sure Owen Lattimore would be a great help in this."

At that time, the policies favored by Owen Lattimore and Lawrence Rosinger were nothing more or less than total commitment to the cause of the Chinese Communists. Rosinger, moreover, has been identified under oath as a member of the Communist party by three different witnesses. Lattimore, as previously noted, was branded by the Internal Security Subcommittee as a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy."

Yet these are men whom Arthur Dean recommended as a source of "constructive" thought on China. Was not Mr. Dean able to recognize pro-Communist chicanery when it was going on right under his nose? If not, is he more able now? Unless there is affirmative proof that his astuteness in such matters has changed, is America ill-advised to entrust him with the job of handling such crucial negotiations with the Kremlin?

OWEN LATTIMORE

DURING THE SPRING and summer of 1961, it was widely reported that the Kennedy administration was preparing to recognize Outer Mongolia. There was much talk of a "deal" letting Outer Mon-

golia into the United Nations, in an "exchange" for Mauritania, which had been blocked by a Soviet veto. Outer Mongolia, a remote and sparsely inhabited land, has been a Soviet satellite for years.

Several anti-Communist Senators raised an outcry against the proposed recognition—with the ultimate result that it was, temporarily at least, called off. The U.N. deal, however, went through according to plan. One of those who spoke out most vehemently was Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), who demanded to know what was behind the drive for recognition.

Dodd focused on a journey being made in Outer Mongolia at that time by Professor Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University. Lattimore popped up in



LATTIMORE

Ulan Bator, with a United States passport, just as U.S.-Mongolian negotiations toward recognition were getting under way.

"I do not think it is an accident," Dodd said, "that, at the very moment when there was a big drive on to persuade the State Department to grant recognition to Outer Mongolia, Owen Lattimore should arrive there as a VIP visitor."

If anyone could justly be characterized as "Mr. IPR," it was Lattimore, and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, in the IPR report, felt constrained to devote a whole section to him personally.

Among the passages contained in the Senate report's "short section" on Lattimore were the following:

The former editor of the *Daily Worker*, Louis Budenz, testified to five episodes which he experienced within the Politburo of the Communist party that involved Lattimore as a full participant in the Soviet conspiracy. The episodes took place between 1937 and 1945, during which period Budenz was a high official in the Communist party . . .

A former counselor to the Soviet foreign office . . . testified he was present at a meeting in the Soviet Foreign Office in 1936 or 1937 when a board of Commissars presided over by Litvinov passed a formal resolution putting Lattimore in charge of a campaign to represent Outer Mongolia to the democratic world as a country entitled to membership in the League of Nations . . .

The report also says:

The record shows that Owen Lattimore contended many times that Outer Mongolia was a free and independent country . . . Yet the record shows conclusively that Lattimore knew in 1936 Outer Mongolia was Soviet-controlled, and that he repeatedly sought from Soviet authorities permission to visit it . . .

It would seem that Senator Dodd was justified in raising the question: Was Lattimore's 1961 visit to Outer Mongolia—at the very time the Kennedy State Department was negotiating for its recognition—merely a coincidence?

The pressure for recognition of Outer Mongolia and Lattimore's simultaneous journey there assume additional interest when we reflect that Lattimore's specialty, during the period the committee inspected, was—urging the recognition of Outer Mongolia.

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Fights 'Arbitrary Edicts' from the White House

Lockheed's Battle Against the Union Shop

By M. R. LEFKOE

From The Commercial and Financial Chronicle

A few years from now, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation may no longer exist. But if this industrial giant—a half-billion-dollar combination of brains and machinery—fatally succumbs to the government's economic pressure, Lockheed will have gone down fighting for a good cause. The company will have been destroyed for refusing to submit to government blackmail, and for its determination to fight for a principle: that American citizens possess certain inalienable rights which even a majority vote cannot take away from them.

For almost seven months, Lockheed has been negotiating a new labor contract with the International Association of Machinists, the union which acts as bargaining agent for 31,000 of the company's 55,500 California employees. Shortly after the IAM began negotiations with Lockheed (and three other aerospace firms), President Kennedy decided to intervene in the dispute. A three-man board was set up to study the situation and recommend a solution.

The President's Position

The Presidential board supported the union's demand for a union shop, and President Kennedy again stepped into the picture. At a press conference early in September, he indicated that he agreed with the board's recommendation and openly sided with the union against the four companies. He attempted to justify this unprecedented display of Presidential bias by calling attention to the fact that "most major industrial companies or industries accepted the union shop many years ago. . . . The union shop is a part of collective bargaining."

While the justification for his blatantly pro-union stand was played down (and necessarily so, since the widespread acceptance of the union shop which he referred to was made possible only through previous government intervention), the President was brutally clear when he told the nation that if a strike resulted due to the companies' refusal to obey the board's "recommendations," "the responsibility would be very clear, I think, to the American people."

Workers Voted Against Union Shop

Afraid to be on the receiving end of the unleashed power of the White House as exhibited in the steel fiasco earlier this year, three of the companies surrendered to the President's threat. They agreed to incorporate a union shop provision in their new labor contracts if at least two-thirds of their employees voted in favor of it. To the surprise of almost everyone, however, the employees of all three companies voted against the union shop and the IAM was forced to withdraw its demand at those companies.

Lockheed offered the union a contract with wages and other benefits equal to any in the industry, but continued to refuse permission for a union shop vote at its plants. When Lockheed proposed to submit its offer to a vote of all its employees, a union representative retorted that the company's proposal reached

"a new high in arrogance" since the union shop provision was excluded. The offer was refused and the IAM ordered a strike unless it also obtained increased union security—a union shop which would force all of Lockheed's workers to join the union or lose their jobs.

The IAM soon discovered, however, that even with the President's help it was unable to force Lockheed to back down, and decided to call for additional help. The government was not long in responding to their call.

Pressure From the Pentagon

According to reliable sources, the Pentagon decreed [recently] that "no new contracts or amendments to present contracts will be awarded Lockheed or any of its subsidiaries without the specific approval of the Army, Navy or Air Force Secretaries." This order, it is reported, will remain in effect "for as long as the government's interests are adversely affected."

In order to bring even more pressure to bear on the company, the Defense Department then indicated that it was considering "alternative means of production" if a strike did take place.

Finally, Willard Wirtz decided that, as the new Secretary of Labor, he too should get in on the act and join the government's strikebreaking attempt on behalf of labor. [Recently] he appeared on a network TV show where he stated that "the other companies all agreed to hold elections and the question now is only whether there should be an election at Lockheed. I think that there should be."

The government does have the right—in fact, it has the duty—to protect our nation's security. Thus, if any vital defense program were placed in serious jeopardy due to a strike at Lockheed, the government would be fully justified in refusing to award any new contracts to Lockheed—if such action appeared to be absolutely necessary.

Protecting the Rights of the Minority

But when Lockheed is told, before a strike actually occurs, that it will face serious difficulties in obtaining any new contracts from the government—and might even lose its present contracts—unless it complies unconditionally with the union's demands, then the IAM is justified in boasting to its members that "our allies, President Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara and others high in the government, stand with us in this fight."

Faced with the very real prospect of having its business totally destroyed as a result of losing all its government business, Lockheed has continued to defy the government's strong-arm tactics. The company has stood firm in its conviction that even if over two-thirds of its employees voted for a union shop (only 55% have actually joined the union thus far), that majority still has no right to force the minority to join or lose their jobs.

When asked how large a minority it was trying to protect, Lockheed replied: "Size is unimportant. The principle is the same if only one person is involved."

Company's Argument

In a full-page ad placed in approximately twenty newspapers throughout the country, Lockheed answered its critics who asked why the company refuses to accept the decision of a majority of its employees on the union shop issue. The company stated:

"First, because our American way of life is also built equally upon another principle: the protection of minorities—racial, religious, political and labor minorities. We believe it is wrong to force 14,000 Lockheed men and women to join a union against their will. Second, because we believe that this is *not* the right way to settle a question of such far-reaching consequences. A basic freedom is not something to be voted away."

In concluding its open letter to the public, Lockheed proudly proclaimed: "We cannot escape the clear conviction that if you uphold a principle you should stand up for it, and it is even more important to stand up for it when it is threatened. *So we shall stand fast.*"

If, 30 years ago, other companies had had the courage to come forward and openly flaunt their decision to "stand fast," Lockheed and the rest of the business community would not now be living in constant fear of the government, never knowing which company or industry will be next to feel the brunt of the arbitrary edicts emanating from the White House.

What Might Have Been

If more companies had refused to compromise—had refused to surrender to expediency—during the past few decades, the government never would have acquired the power it possesses today to openly blackmail a major corporation and tell it to submit, or face bankruptcy.

Those businessmen who view with horror the growing trend toward statism in America—but who cry: "What can we do about it?"—now have their answer. Lockheed has won for itself a place of honor on that distinguished list of American patriots by proudly announcing: "We know that we are right and they are wrong. And *that* fact is the only one we consider relevant in this issue."

Lockheed deserves all the support it can get: from businessmen, who know that any one of them may be the next victim of the government's quest for power; from employees, who know that the universal establishment of a union shop would mean the total destruction of their right to work free from compulsion; and from every citizen in America, whose freedom Lockheed is risking its very existence to fight for.

The United States was established by men who believed that peace without honor is not worth having, and peace without liberty is nothing more than slavery. Such convictions and such men should not—and need not—exist only in our history books.

Future historians will recognize that Lockheed was a single example of such men in the 1960's but how will they judge the rest of American industry and the men who led it? Your response to Lockheed's courageous battle will determine their verdict.

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for \$1; 35 for \$2; 125 for \$5; 300 for \$10; 1,000 for \$20. Order by section number and date of issue.

Lockheed Employee Hits Union Shop

The following is a letter sent to the Los Angeles Times:

In the midst of the turmoil and emotionalism which pervades the dispute between the Lockheed California Co. and the International Assn. of Machinists, perhaps it would be well to inject a note of reason.

Initially, we must understand the primary issue which blocks settlement between the two sides. That issue is, of course, the union shop, or rather a vote upon whether or not a union shop will be established.

It is the contention of the IAM that employees should decide, on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote, whether union membership shall be compulsory for the personnel at Lockheed California Co. The IAM points out that this vote is the "democratic way" of resolving the issue.

But is it? Suppose just one Lockheed employee (and I can use myself as an example) objects to becoming a member of the union. Is it democratic for that employee to be faced with a decision either to join, possibly against the dictates of his conscience, or to lose his means of livelihood?

It is not a matter of being a "scab." I, and I presume a substantial number of Lockheed employees, have perfectly good and valid reasons for taking a position against the union shop.

I am not "anti-labor," nor am I "anti-union." But I have my personal reasons for feeling as I do.

First, the IAM and most unions in general almost invariably support, vocally and financially, Democratic candidates for public office. I happen to be a Republican. I fail to see why my vote should go one way, while my money goes another.

Second, the IAM and most other unions work for and support legislative programs of social welfare by government, to which I am generally opposed. Must I be forced to identify myself with an organization of this nature?

I feel a union's function is, properly, to represent its members in relations with the company—not to force membership upon those who object to it.

The union cries, "If you don't like it, quit"; What if Lockheed replied in kind to the IAM? But that, of course, would be illegal.

Are we told that in order to work we must be Catholic, Protestant, or Elks or Kiwanians, or Masons or Knights of Columbus? Then why should we be told we must be union members?

It is not a question of a two-thirds majority or any other sort of majority. It is a question of individual choice—something Americans are concerned with when the issues are plain.

Dictatorship, compulsion and pressure from Presidential commissions acting as cat's-paws for unions are morally wrong.

I hope Lockheed stands firm in resisting the attack upon it and the freedom of choice for its employees that is steadily mounting from Sacramento, and even from the quasi-judicial kangaroo courts which pervade the executive branch in Washington.

—J. Harold Thomason, Jr.
Los Angeles

HUMAN EVENTS



ADVANCE NOTICE: *Human Events* Bound Volume for July-December, 1962, will be published in time to be available at the Fifth Political Action Conference, January 10, 11 and 12. Mail orders will be filled soon after that. Order now at the pre-publication price of \$9.50—a \$5.50 saving over the regular price.

Section Five

December 29, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.

Washington 3, D. C.

Longshoremen's Boycott Makes Reds Holler

By VICTOR RIESEL

Soviet diplomats, apparently taking for granted that their jurisdiction in fact as well as fiction covers all the workers of the world, have begun bullying American labor leaders right here on U.S. soil.

Two such Russian officials, attached to the Moscow mission at the U.N., actually barged into a union headquarters in New York. It was on the morning of Monday, November 19, that they arrived at the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL-CIO) national headquarters at 265 West 14th Street. They showed their credentials. They announced they represented Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin.

They got in to see general organizer Teddy Gleason. They had some strenuous objections. They were not at all enthusiastic over the longshoremen's most recent proletarian action. They wanted it stopped.

In general, they objected to the dock hands' refusal to unload Communist-bloc material of any kind. Specifically, that morning they had in mind seven crates lying in the hold of a Black Diamond ship berthed at the foot of the 17th Street pier in Brooklyn.

The longshoremen had refused to touch the boxes. The Soviet diplomats explained that the cartons contained food which they themselves would eat, and a little more for distribution to friends. Teddy Gleason was unimpressed. He observed, in language carefully chosen to match the diplomatic status of his visitors, that they seemed far from starvation. Our stores are well-stocked. If he were in Russia, he'd eat Russian food, he explained philosophically. So chance our American vic-tuals, he suggested.

It was not only the food, they explained. There was some training material in the boxes. What kind? Well, they were not certain. For school children, ah, that was it. Gleason looked at them as though they were shippers suggesting a \$10 pay cut. They left.

But they returned the next day. They had no better luck. They would have to tell the ambassador about this, they said.

Later, in a discussion with this columnist, Gleason wondered what would happen in the Soviet Union if our embassy officials tried to pressure Russian labor leaders.

Obviously the Soviets' pressure is coming from the top. The Soviet Embassy in Washington has protested to the State Department against the longshoremen's boycott of U.S.S.R. and Iron Curtain-bloc cargoes. The Communist commercial trusts are particularly angered by the refusal of the ILA to handle such merchandise this season of the year. Usually they flood the U.S. with low-cost toys and Christmas tree ornaments for the holiday sales.



BRADLEY



GLEASON

The State Department has contacted the Labor Department and, in turn, the latter has communicated with the national AFL-CIO headquarters. A few days ago longshoremen union leaders were asked by that national office to come to Washington with their counsel, Louis Waldman. They were requested to meet with a spokesman of our government "to discuss the program of ILA with respect to cargoes from Iron Curtain and satellite countries and Cuban trade. A representative of government agencies concerned in this matter will be present...."

Just what the government has in mind, Gleason and ILA president Captain William Bradley don't know. But they plan to continue the boycott, especially of Cuban goods, unless they're overwhelmed by top-side Federal pressure. They have wide public support. Over 3,000 letters have poured into their headquarters. Furthermore they believe they are fighting an economic as well as political battle for the people.

The Sino-Soviet bloc plans to use Cuba and Latin America as bases for economic aggression by undercutting us in the Latin American markets. This could cost us tens of thousands of jobs. The Czechoslovakian Skoda works, for example, plans to build an auto-assembly plant in Cuba for sales in Latin America.

The Chinese Communists have begun sending their labor and commercial people to South America to set up economic beachheads. Not too long ago, a two-man Peiping union delegation arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was headed by Tang Chang. Oddly enough, he is secretary general of the national executive committee of the Chinese Seamen's Union. They were greeted at the airport by the president of the Brazilian National Union of Civil Service Workers, who led a group including the secretary of the Brazil-China Cultural Society.

When the time comes for action, the Communists will boycott us.

Why, then, ease our boycott of their shipping now?

(Distributed 1962 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Curran Seeks World Boycott

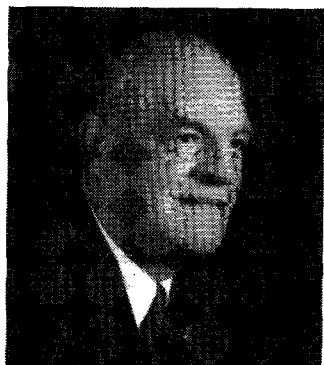
By VICTOR RIESEL

Feeding Communist China all through the deadliest fighting in India have been the merchant fleets of Norway, Sweden, Canada, England, Liberia and Panama. The latter two carry oil to Singapore. In that great harbor, the fuel, without which China is helpless, is shifted to Scandinavian tankers. These and other cargo vessels run a shuttle between Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, Hong Kong and Chinese ports, especially Shanghai.

So heavy is this trade, the British and Norwegian shippers keep their captains, mates and crews on the shuttle run for months. The men, I learned directly from them in Hong Kong, frequently don't get home for a year or more.

On this maritime front there is at least one angry man. He's towering Joe Curran, leader of the National Maritime Union—and he's set to fly to Europe for a showdown with the global federation of sailors' unions. What Joe Curran wants specifically is a worldwide strike of tens of thousands (of the one million sailors of the free world) against Red China and Cuba.

It was Joe Curran, leader of some 40,000 U.S. seamen, who launched the first ocean boycott of Castro's Cuba in an effort to cut off the flow of fuel and civilian goods as well as military supplies to the Soviets' island satellite.



CURRAN

Then Curran called on the International Transport Workers Federation. This ITF has six million land and sea transport workers in its affiliated membership. If it could pull a global general strike, even for a short time, it could cripple much of the Communist world. The ITF has made such a big thing of its anti-Communist sentiment! But when called on to back up its pious words with punitive action, the ITF used more words.

From the ITF world general secretary, P. de Vries, came a letter to Joe Curran chiding him for being too enthusiastic. Curran was told there had been an ITF executive meeting and a "long debate."

"The outcome," wrote de Vries, "... was an endorsement of the way I had handled your proposal for a boycott and general agreement [by ITF world transport union leaders—V.R.] that the ITF just could not embark on worldwide industrial action for political ends..."

But there is going to be another meeting of these men. They will gather in Hamburg in January at a session of what they call their Fair Practices Committee. This is a tactical operating group set up to put into action any resolution passed by the bigger committees of ITF.

Curran will be there. He wants a showdown with these leaders of free world labor. Free labor, Curran will say, has an obligation to defend freedom and to stop helping the Soviets and China obtain the means of warring on free people.

Once more he will ask for a strike by a million sailors against all ships going into Cuban and Chinese ports. He'll lose. But he'll continue to make the fight and attempt to convince the sailors themselves not to work the ships which carry the sinews to strengthen the enemy of all free people.

(Distributed 1962 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Oil: Cuba's Jugular

By DOM BONAFEDE, Miami Herald Writer,
in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Miami—A U.S. petroleum company executive said here last week that "Castro could be brought to his knees within 30 to 60 days if the United States halted Cuban imports of Russian oil.

"Oil is the jugular vein of Cuba. It's the difference between the country's life or death," he commented.

"There is almost no other form of energy on the island; no coal, very little locally-produced oil and only a small amount of hydro-electric generation.

"Without oil Cuba would have to derive its energy from nuclear sources and there is no indication that the Russians are building atomic power plants there," the U.S. executive said.

He reported that from first-hand knowledge gained while living and working in Cuba for many years with a major U.S. oil corporation that petroleum storage facilities in the country are not equipped to handle more than a 30- to 60-day supply.

Before the rise of Castro, three U.S. firms—Esso, Texaco and Shell—operated modern refineries which furnished Cuba with the bulk of its then 80,000-barrel-per-day capacity. Early in 1960, little more than a year after Castro took over, Cuba and Russia signed a trade pact which called for the Soviets to ship crude oil and oil products to Cuba in exchange for sugar and other commodities.

Shortly afterwards, the U.S. corporations were informed by the Castro regime that they would be required to buy and process Russian crude. In a naked form of subterfuge, Castro uncovered a 1938 Cuban law which provided that local "refineries have the obligation to refine Cuban petroleum." He claimed that the Russian oil was in reality Cuban oil, thereby falling within the application of the law.

When the American firms balked, U.S. refineries were seized without compensation.

"Everything we had in Cuba was taken, our equipment, plants, records, geographical surveys, exploration data, everything," one official remarked.

Cubans tried to operate the complicated plants by themselves but when this failed they brought in Russian help and recruited personnel from other Latin American countries.

Shortage of equipment, lack of trained technicians and the difficulties involved in processing poor-grade Russian products have created a serious oil shortage in Cuba. The revolutionary government tries to camouflage the shortage by publishing exaggerated consumption figures. Yet, it is no secret that Cuba's refineries often are forced to suspend production and that the regime is resorting to cannibalism of one plant to keep another going.

The Castro government has claimed that the U.S. corporations covertly withheld locations of oil finds, referring to them as the "hidden treasure the American imperialists kept from the Cuban people."

But even with Russian and Rumanian technicians, Cuba's small oil production has continued to decline. Now it is less than 400 barrels daily.

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Resolutions I Will Keep... in 1963

HUMAN EVENTS readers constitute an army of conservatives dedicated to political action. If you have not been a political ACTION conservative, why not enlist now? You join by checking below the Resolutions you want to keep—the promises you are willing to make TO YOURSELF.

- ☐ I will write letters to my Representative and to my two Senators.

- Address your Representative: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.
- Address your Senators: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Human Events will be telling you when key legislation will be coming before Congress and will give you the salient facts. After the critical roll call, *Human Events* will report how each member voted. You should then write a letter *THANKING* your Congressmen if they voted *RIGHT* or expressing your *DISAPPROVAL* if they voted *WRONG*.

Well-written letters help make up a legislator's mind and do much to counteract the last-minute barrage of appeals from special interest groups.

A letter to a member of Congress is most effective if it discusses only a single issue. Omit threats. Simply express your views. Read the article, "Effective Letter Writing," *Human Events*, October 13, 1962 (15c a copy).

- ☐ I will *IMMEDIATELY* write a letter to my Representative asking him to vote *AGAINST* enlargement ("packing") of the House Rules Committee. This roll call may come on the opening day, so I will write today. The Rules-packing issue was discussed in the December 22 issue of *Human Events*, page 975. See also Section Seven, Page 1009, this week.
- ☐ I will urge my friends to write letters to their Representative and their two Senators.
- ☐ I will write "Letters to the Editor."

Newspapers *WELCOME* "Letters to the Editor" because this department has very high readership. Write to weekly newspapers as well as to dailies. Weekly newspapers are much more thoroughly and carefully read than are the fat metropolitan dailies. Shorter letters have a better chance for publication than long letters.

- ☐ I will write letters to state and local officials and to the delegates to the political conventions.
- ☐ I will ask the governor of my state and the mayor of my city to stop looking to Washington for solutions to state and local problems.
- ☐ I will oppose pleas by my community for "federal money" to pay for *LOCAL* improvements. If taxpayers should pay the cost, it should be paid by the *LOCAL* taxpayers who get the benefit, not by taxpayers a thousand or more miles away. Property owners should pay for improvements primarily intended for private gain.

When a project must be paid for by those who benefit, they are likely to insist that the project be worth the full cost and that it be economically built.

When a project benefiting a single Congressional district is paid for by the taxpayers of 435 Congressional districts, its value may be only 10 cents on the dollar, yet because (on the average) only 1/435th is paid by

the benefited district, its people are delighted to get the "free" project.

But Congressmen are not so foolish as to vote for any other Congressman's local projects unless they get the equivalent. When *EACH* Congressional district gets its share of the projects worth only 10 cents on the dollar, the sum total of the waste surpasses human belief.

Ask your high school son or daughter to calculate the percentage of the waste! The lesson in political arithmetic will affect his political thinking the rest of his life.

- ☐ I will become active in politics at the local, county and state levels, both in supporting good candidates and in advocating my views.

Good government is important at the local level as well as at the national level. If problems are met locally, the pressure for "national" solutions is diminished.

If your friends and neighbors will work to win local elections, they will become seasoned troops for state and national battles. The labor-liberal forces consider local elections the testing ground for national elections.

- ☐ I will become politically active at the precinct level.

If you cannot do more, become a block captain. Register all *CONSERVATIVE* voters who live in your block. Get the *CONSERVATIVE* voters to the polls. Distribute conservative literature to *EVERY* home in your block, conservative and liberal.

- ☐ I will support with financial contributions—however small—those public officials who are *GENERALLY* in accordance with my views.
- ☐ I will write my friends in other states, asking them to become politically active.
- ☐ I will arrange a political action *kaffeeklatch* in my home. It may be five people or it may be 25. I will ask my guests to hold similar meetings as a means of creating ever-widening circles of conservative action.
- ☐ I will urge civic and service clubs to arrange political discussion programs.

Clubs that ban "political" or "partisan" speeches may welcome the following programs:

1. Debates
2. The presentation of both sides
3. Panel discussions
4. Programs in which a moderator asking questions invites one-minute or two-minute replies and comments from the audience
5. Film presentations

When you promote discussion, you create interest. When you promote interest, you generate action.

- ☐ I promise to become a *Human Events* missionary. I will see to it that the readership of *Human Events* is increased because it supplies the information and encouragement conservatives need and want.

Leftists Back Hawaii's Governor

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

When John Burns came to Washington in January, 1957, he was a man with a mission.

Elected territorial delegate to the US House of Representatives, Burns led the fight for Hawaiian statehood.

He was a persuasive lobbyist, able to ridicule reports that Hawaiian Communists might some day exercise substantial control over a state government. When Hawaii won statehood in 1959, it was John Burns, more than any other man, who was responsible.

Washington lawmakers might now wonder if their decision was the correct one. For Burns, elected Governor little more than a month ago, appears beholden to Harry Bridges and the US Reds who run the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

That union, thrown out of the CIO in 1950, utilized every resource at hand to make sure that Burns defeated Republican William Quinn.

Healthy financial contributions were reportedly made to his campaign. Political "strategists," operating under the direction of Jack Hall, an identified Communist, toiled night and day for his election.

When the votes were counted, Democrat Burns had won a thumping victory. And the ILWU, which Burns likes to call a "great American organization," was riding high.

Very soon after his victory came a disclosure that gave moderate Democrats new cause for worry. The Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* revealed that Burns' official biographer, for the past two years, was newsman Ed Rohrbough, who was in 1950, according to the paper, associated with the "left-wing Honolulu *Record*."

The *Star-Bulletin* carried a letter from Burns dated November 14, 1962, in which he paid tribute to Rohrbough as a trusted ally, one "as understanding of and devoted to American principles and ideals as anyone of my acquaintance."

The record indicates that Rohrbough was associated not only in 1950, but from 1948 to 1958, with the Honolulu *Record*. He was a featured writer, a director of the corporation, its secretary-treasurer. As a matter of fact, he was the chief stockholder, owning some 90 per cent of the stock.

The Territorial Commission on Subversive Activities identified the Honolulu *Record* as "the principal journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist party in Hawaii."

Its editor, Koji Ariyoshi, was convicted under the Smith Act of conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of the US Government. Of the seven Communists convicted in Hawaii under the Smith Act, four were associated with the *Record*.

One of these was Charles K. Fujimoto, who is married to Rohrbough's sister-in-law. Eileen Fujimoto, Rohrbough's sister-in-law, has also been identified as a Communist. So has Rohrbough's wife (five times). Jeanette Rohrbough took the Fifth Amendment in congressional testimony when asked about her Communist party membership.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has revealed that Rohrbough has often written articles for magazines cited as "Communist and subversive" by government agencies. When called before the Senate

Internal Security Subcommittee in 1956, Rohrbough repeatedly took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment. Among those questions he would not answer:

(1) Are you presently a Communist?

(2) Have you been a secret member of the Executive Board of the Communist party in Hawaii?

(3) Have you been connected with the China Monthly Review (a Communist publication used to brainwash American soldiers captured by the enemy during the Korean War)?

Rohrbough is now an advisor to, and official biographer of, Hawaii's Governor-elect John Burns, who maintains that his loyalty and patriotism are above reproach.

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Expense Account Red Tape

By Representative Walter Rogers (D.-Tex.)

The subject of expense accounts has been in the news in recent weeks due to a proposed ruling of the Internal Revenue Service. The ruling was intended to close some suspected loopholes in the manner of reporting deductions for business expenses under income tax law. It generated deserved condemnation by a cross section of the business community, as well as others.

Certainly we would all agree that everyone should be covered by the same rules and regulations with regard to payment of taxes. We would further agree that if persons were caught cheating, they should be required to respond in appropriate damages and penalties. However, government employes sometimes become so dedicated and enthused with relation to their duties that they overlook some of the basic issues involved. Too many times greater attention is paid to streamlining the methods of forcing compliance with government rules and regulations than proper appreciation of the rights of the taxpayer.

It is very well for government employes to be efficient. Such efficiency should be rewarded in government employment the same as in private employment. However, all government employes should be constantly reminded of the fact that the business people and the individual taxpayers who are subjects of these rules and regulations are the same people who are paying the government employes' salaries.

It must be remembered that these people cannot spend all of their time keeping records and filling out forms for the government if they are going to be able to produce the wealth from which the taxes are to be paid.

It would seem to me that if more effort were devoted to methods of decreasing the book work and other burdens on the business community and the individual taxpayers, and less effort toward trying to make the taxpayer do all of the accounting for the government, the better interests of this country would be served.

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for \$1; 35 for \$2; 125 for \$5; 300 for \$10; 1,000 for \$20. Order by section number and date of issue.



During his December 17 televised report to the Nation, the President was asked if the Rules Committee fight in the House would be crucial during the coming Congress. JFK answered:

"I hope that the Rules Committee is kept to its present number, because we can't function if it isn't. We are through if we lose—if they try to change the rules. Nothing controversial in that case would come to the floor of the Congress. Our whole program in my opinion would be emasculated."

HUMAN EVENTS

Section Seven

December 29, 1962

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.

Washington 3, D. C.

New Frontier Mobilizes for 'Rules Packing'

YOU Can Help Win This Opening Battle

Will you write your Congressman TODAY and help conservatives win the FIRST battle in the new Congress? The battle to "pack" the Rules Committee of the House may come on opening day. A defeat for Kennedy—which now looks like a 50-50 chance—would electrify conservatives throughout the nation. (For a fuller discussion of the Rules battle, see *Human Events*, Section II, last week.)

Urge your Representative to VOTE AGAINST ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE. (Address him: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

Two years ago, the House voted 217-212 to ENLARGE the Rules Committee from its former size of 12 to 15 members. BUT the resolution provided that the Committee would AUTOMATICALLY drop back to 12 unless the House now passes a special resolution again ENLARGING it to 15 members.

That requirement gives conservatives their unusual opportunity.

The purpose of the "packing" was to get a liberal pro-Kennedy majority on the Rules Committee. Without enlargement, that all-important Committee would have been controlled by an anti-New Frontier majority and conservative legislation would have been given fair and equitable treatment.

Kennedy won that fight (217-212) two years ago. The solid grounds for optimism today lie in the fact that conservative candidates made an effective issue of the House vote on Rules-packing in the November elections. Some of the Democrats who voted the wrong way on Rules-packing were defeated. Some of those who won despite their wrong vote discovered that their victory margin was sharply reduced; they are now fearful of its effect upon them in 1964. Therefore, some who voted wrong two years ago will vote right this time—if they hear from their constituents.

To win the "packing" battle, the Administration forces are using every weapon at their command. They are telling the frightened Democrats that if they vote as JFK dictates, they will get a judgeship or some other fat-paying federal job if they lose the next election. White House aides name losing Congressmen for whom this happened.

Other Congressmen are being told that "if they will be good little boys" they can expect defense contracts and other federal projects bringing millions of dollars to their districts; these rewards will help their re-election chances in 1964. The Administration has billions of dollars of your tax-paid money to use for legalized bribery and blackmail, and it knows how to use that money.

Nevertheless, there is an EXCELLENT chance to win this crucial fight. There are millions of Americans who will not sell their souls for 30 pieces of silver. Those in Congress who vote right must be SUPPORTED. Other-

wise, they will go down before the avalanche. Please act TODAY—

Eighteen Republicans who voted with the Kennedy Administration will be members of the new Congress. If you live in the district of any of these members, write and get your friends to write. Tell these Representatives to REVERSE their position:

Calif. — John F. Baldwin	N.J. — Frank C. Osmer
Conn. — Abner W. Sibal	— George Wallhauser
Md. — Charles Mathias	N.Y. — Paul A. Fino
Mass. — William H. Bates	— Seymour Halpern
— Silvio O. Conte	— John V. Lindsay
— F. Bradford Morse	Ohio — William H. Ayres
Mo. — Thomas B. Curtis	Pa. — Robert J. Corbett
N.J. — William T. Cahill	— James G. Fulton
— Florence P. Dwyer	Wisc. — Alvin E. O'Konski

Thirty Southern Democrats who voted with the Kennedy Administration will be members of the new Congress. If you live in one of these districts, write and get your friends to write. Tell these Representatives to REVERSE their position:

Ala. — Carl Elliot	Tenn. — C. Davis
— Robert E. Jones	— Joe L. Evins
— Albert Rains	Tex. — Jack Brooks
— K. A. Roberts	— Robert Casey
Ark. — Oren Harris	— George Mahon
— Wilbur D. Mills	— Wright Patman
— J. W. Trimble	— W. R. Poage
Fla. — Dante Fascell	— Olin E. Teague
Ga. — John Pilcher	— Albert Thomas
— Carl Vinson	— Clark Thompson
La. — Hale Boggs	— H. Thornberry
— J. Morrison	— J. C. Wright
— T. A. Thompson	— John Young
— Edwin Willis	— W. P. Jennings
N.C. — H. C. Bonner	
Tenn. — Ross Bass	

There are seven new Southern Democratic members. If you live in one of their districts write, and get your friends to write:

Fla. — Don Fuqua	S.C. — A. W. Watson
— Sam M. Gibbons	Tex. — Joe Pool
Ga. — J. R. Tuten	Va. — J. O. Marsh, Jr.
La. — Gillis W. Long	

Here are the newly-elected Republicans. If you live in one of their districts, write and get your friends to write:

Calif. — Minor Martin	N.Y. — Ogden Reid
— Burt L. Talcott	— J. W. Wylder
Colo. — D. G. Brozman	N.C. — J. T. Broyhill
Fla. — Ed. J. Gurney	Ohio — Homer Abele
Ill. — Robert McClory	— Oliver Bolton
— R. T. McLoskey	— Carl W. Rich
— Charlotte Reid	— Robert Taft
— D. Rumsfeld	Pa. — J. C. Kunkel
Kans. — Joe Skubitz	— J. M. McDade
Ky. — M. G. Snyder	— James Weaver
Md. — R. C. B. Morton	Tenn. — W. E. Brock
Mich. — Ed. Hutchinson	— J. H. Quillen
N.H. — J. C. Cleveland	Tex. — Ed Foreman
— L. C. Wyman	Utah — L. J. Burton
N.Y. — James Grover	— Sherman Lloyd
— Frank Horton	Wash. — K. W. Stinson

Farmers Ask Spending Cuts Set Example for Nation

From the *Chicago Tribune*

The American Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting in Atlanta demonstrated once again that its leaders are highly responsible and articulate spokesmen for a large majority of the organized farmers in this country.

Although it is by far the biggest general farm organization in the United States, it isn't size alone that merits respectful consideration of its policies. As the speeches and policies adopted at the meeting indicate, the federation speaks with a voice that reflects accurate analysis of the problems that beset the farm economy and sound judgment on how to correct them in the best long time interests not only of farmers but of consumers and taxpayers as well.



SHUMAN

The Farm Bureau wants to reverse the trend toward increased federal interference and restore the market price system as rapidly as possible. It believes that farmers themselves, if permitted to make their own decisions, can do a better job of producing food and fiber at fair returns for their labor and investment than if they are forced to depend on politically influenced decisions in Washington.

It maintains that agriculture cannot prosper without sound fiscal and monetary policies in government that reduce the threat of disastrous inflation. To halt deficit spending and cut taxes, it urges a reduction of at least 10 per cent in the federal budget. As a challenge to other special interest groups to lower their demands on the federal treasury, the Farm Bureau proposes to lop off \$1 billion from the budget of the Department of Agriculture for price supports and payments to farmers.

To illustrate the challenge facing agriculture, Charles B. Shuman, federation president, quotes the adage, "He who would ride a tiger should first make plans for dismounting." The challenge is how to dismount from three decades of government programs which have failed spectacularly to solve the farm problem, but have, in Mr. Shuman's view, produced these results:

"A billion dollar surplus hangs over our heads. Many thousands of farms are frozen into patterns of producing unneeded crops, markets have been destroyed or captured by substitutes, consumers and taxpayers are at the end of their patience, and a vast bureaucracy of tens of thousands of political payrollers is around our neck. The utmost in skill, patience, and determination will be required as we attempt to build a bridge from the morass into which we have floundered to the firm and tested grounds of the competitive market."

Mr. Shuman charges that Kennedy administration officials in the Agriculture Department have no faith in free competitive markets and seem determined to "rule or ruin" American agriculture. All this is the kind of plain talk that even bureaucrats can understand—or in the words of another Farm Bureau leader, "It's not only getting the hay down, it's getting it down where the calves can nibble it."



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Distortions by the UN

From the *Arizona Republic*

The United Nations, which unashamedly lied about the origins of its September, 1961, attack on Katanga, is back in the distortion business.

This past February an international commission of inquiry, headed by Bjoern Kjellin, a Swedish appeals court judge, undertook an investigation into the murder of three international Red Cross workers slain in the Congo last December.

On June 8, the commission submitted its report, charging that Ethiopian troops killed the Red Cross workers while on a UN task force in Elisabethville trying to root out white men serving with the Katanga gendarmerie.

And what was the UN's reaction to the findings? It rejected them, saying they lacked conclusive proof (although an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva reported that usually reliable sources said UN Secretary General U Thant has agreed to pay compensation to the victims' families).

The UN's reaction in the case of the slain Red Cross workers is similar to its reaction in October when a UN Swedish pilot charged that UN-backed central Congolese troops shot down his plane in northern Katanga, killing several crew members. When the UN no longer could deny the charge, it simply had the Swede removed from his UN post.

World peace through world law under the UN, anyone?

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